



## SPECIAL SESSION OF I. C. C. CALLED ON RAIL MERGER

Board to Discuss Issuance of Statement on Consolidations, Details of Which Are Announced.

### OPEN GATEWAYS TO BE MAINTAINED

Small Lines Allocated to Four Systems — Pennsylvania's Trackage Rights Not Settled.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A special meeting of the Interstate Commerce Commission was called for today to discuss the consolidation plans of Eastern railroad executives.

It was said at commission headquarters that a public statement may be made today, and that this was one thing to be decided at the session.

Although formal applications for consolidation, as agreed upon yesterday by executives of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the Nickel Plate System and the New York Central have not been filed, the commission has received a letter explaining the plans.

### DETAILS OF RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION PLAN

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Eastern railway executives after an all-day conference reached an agreement last evening on chief details of a plan for consolidating their roads into four trunk systems, reduced the agreement to writing, and transmitted the agreement by telephone to the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington.

The session in the Pennsylvania station offices started at 10 a. m. and ended at 6 p. m., with executives and their attorneys in agreement on major points and at odds on minor problems.

The following "general understanding" of the allocation to large railroads in the Eastern district was outlined in a letter addressed to the Interstate Commerce Commission:

New York Central.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and a direct connection with the Virginian Railway at deep water, including joint rates and routes over that railway.

Pennsylvania.—The Wabash, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton; and the Norfolk & Western.

Baltimore & Ohio.—The Ann Arbor Railroad, the Reading & Central Railroad of New Jersey; the Western Maryland, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; the Buffalo & Susquehanna; the Lehigh & Hudson River, and the Chicago & Alton.

Cheapeake & Ohio (Nickel Plate System)—The Hocking Valley, the Erie Railroad, the Bessie & Lake Erie, the Pere Marquette, the Wabash & Lake Erie, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and the Lehigh Valley, with certain rights reserved to the Pennsylvania on the Lehigh Valley.

The Grand Trunk Western lines are to continue to the Canadian National.

The conference was preceded by five similar ones in the last two weeks before the object of these meetings was disclosed by President Hoover's announcement that the executives had reached an agreement.

An agreement, over the signatures of the presidents of the four trunk lines around which the smaller lines are being clustered, recommends the arrangement of following railroads to the four systems, jointly: Lehigh & New England, Delaware & Hudson, Monongahela, Monon, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, and Pittsburg, Charleroi & Youghiogheny.

The conference will continue to deal with short-line roads and various trackage and terminal grants necessary to round out the four systems. The present open gateways on all railroads are to be maintained.

The right of the Pennsylvanian to use trackage rights on the Nickel Plate between Ashland, O., and Brooklyn, N. Y., thus extending the territory of the New York Central and disposition of the Virginian Road, were discussed heatedly yesterday, but were not settled.

### FREE WHEAT IS DISAPPROVED

Capper's Proposal to Give Away 40,000,000 Bu. Held Improper.

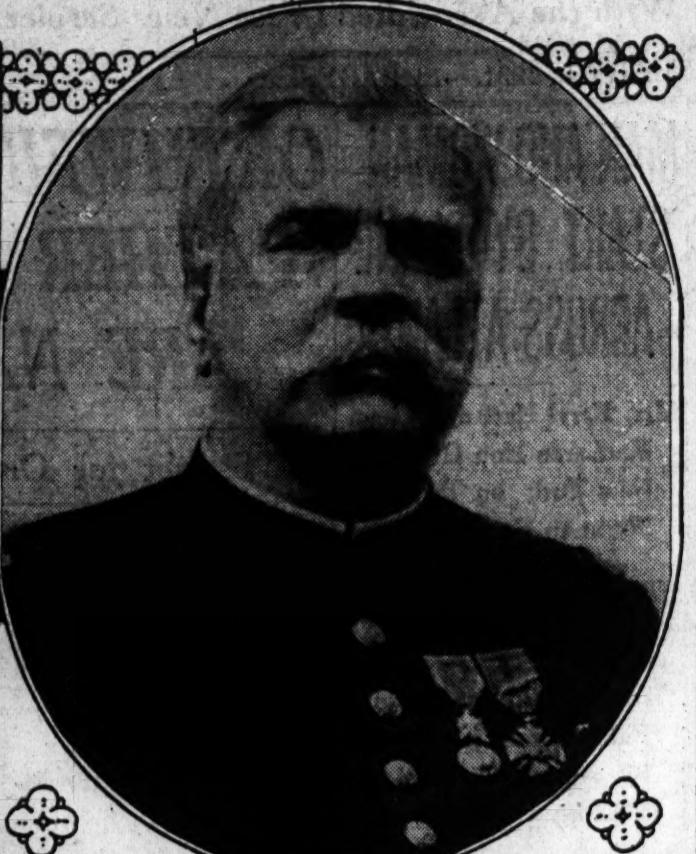
By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—An unfavorable report on the proposal of Senator Capper (Rep.) Kansas, to have the Farm Board distribute for relief purposes 40,000,000 bushels of the surplus wheat it holds was made to the Senate Agriculture Committee today by the board.

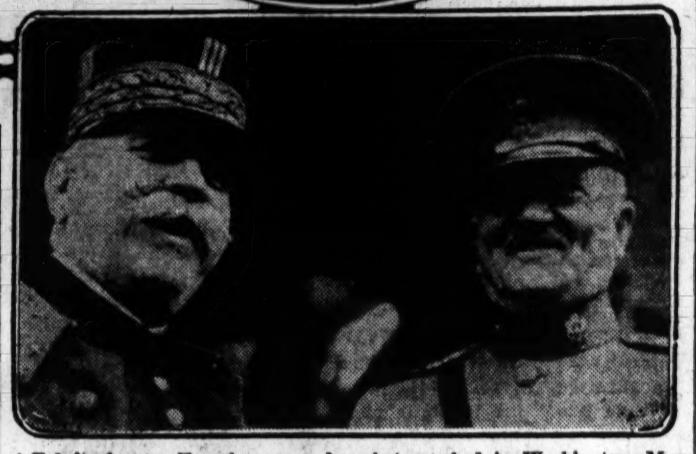
Samuel McElveen, wheat industry representative on the board, explained in a letter to Chairman McNary that the board was without authority to give away the wheat.

"To give away the wheat," he wrote, "would impair the revolving fund of this board and use the money for purposes other than for which appropriated."

## Career of Marshal Joffre, Son Of Cooper, Who Led Armies of France



Commanding Battery at Siege of Paris in Franco-Prussian War, He Rose to Be Chief of Staff Before World Conflict Began.



At left, famous French commander photographed in Washington, May 6, 1917, as he paid visits to War and Navy Departments, wearing the service uniform of his rank. The larger portrait was made in Chicago, the same year. The panel, below the uncovered head, shows Marshal Joffre and Gen. Pershing together in Washington.

REASAY, the English historian, years ago wrote his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World." The sixteenth—the first battle of the Marne—was won by Gen. Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre, commander of the French armies in the west during the world war. Ending a series of disheartening retreats, after four days and nights of incessant fight, he stopped 2,500,000 Germans and drove them back when they were within 30 miles of Paris.

"I mean to deliver the big battle under the most favorable conditions at my own time and on the ground I have chosen," declared Joffre to his generals. "If necessary I shall continue to retreat. I shall bide my time. No consideration whatever will make me alter my plans."

The onward sweep of the Germans had reached high tide on September 6, 1914, despite the gallant defense of Liège, the stand at Mons-Namur-Charleroi and a counter invasion of Alsace-Lorraine. Flushed with success, opposed by a numerically inferior force which had continually yielded ground, the Germans had every expectation of capturing Paris and of turning their strength to finish the menacing Russia. The French government, meanwhile, had moved to Bordeaux. Joffre decided to strike September 6 with fast and furious flank attacks, following the terrific frontal onslaughts of the enemy. The general fight under General Alexander von Kluck, checked by Joffre's unexpected and tremendous counter-offensive, fell back upon the Aisne river on September 10 and extended itself northward through Picardy, Artois and Flanders to the Belgian coast. Paris was saved and Joffre was acclaimed the hero of France.

25,000 Miles of Trenches.

After the battle of the Marne, the Germans in the West took to the trenches and dug themselves in and then began four years of a new type of warfare in which every death-dealing device and artifice of human ingenuity was employed. Reconnaissance showed that at one time the trenches in the Western front consisted of 32 parallel lines which with the communication trenches aggregated 25,000 miles. Joffre remained: "We have only to keep to the path that we are now following to be sure of victory."

From October, 1914, to July, 1918, however, the long entrenched battle line from the coast to Switzerland remained almost stationary, although numerous terrific attempts to break through were made by the Germans, notably in Flanders at Ypres, in the Argonne, at Verdun, between St. Quentin and La Fere toward Amiens, at Chemin des Dames, between Reims and Soissons and again at the Marne.

Five of the German divisions falling, the allies found themselves in a position again to take the offensive in July, 1918, and the following October they smashed the so-called "Hindenburg Line," cleared the Belgian coast and advanced along the River Meuse, threatening all German communications and compelling the enemy to ask for the armistice which was granted on Nov. 11, 1918.

Meanwhile, Joffre had retired from active command and had been created a Marshal of France. After the first battle of the Marne, occasional allied reverses cast a shadow upon the glory of the great French soldier. He had aroused enmity in the Chamber of Deputies by his dismissal of 14 Generals and his replacement of them by younger commanders. Paris papers criti-

## THREE STATE BANKS IN ILLINOIS CLOSED

Depositors at Alma, Brocton and Hecker Suspend Order of Auditor.

By the Associated Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—Three State banks were closed for examination and adjustment in connection with the first of the year check-up, State Auditor Oscar Nelson announced yesterday. Deposits of approximately \$300,000 are affected. The three banks are the Alma State Bank in Marion County, the Brocton Bank in Edgar County and the State Bank of Hecker in Monroe County.

Depositors in the Alma Bank totaled more than \$46,000 at the last bank call. The bank listed capital stock of \$15,000 and a surplus of \$1500. The Brocton Bank had deposits of \$116,671 at the last report and capital stock \$25,000. The State Bank of Hecker was closed Wednesday but the suspension was not announced here until yesterday. The bank had deposits of \$120,845 and capital stock of \$50,000.

Five Depositors Closed in State of Mississippi.

By the Associated Press.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 3.—Withdrawals by depositors was given as the reason for the closing of five Mississippi banks yesterday taken over by State and Federal departments.

The closed banks were the First National of Pontotoc, with deposits of \$800,000 and capital stock of \$125,000; Bank of Pontotoc, deposits \$534,000, and capital stock, \$160,000; Citizens' Bank at Winona, deposits \$260,000 and capital, \$25,000; Bank of Blue Mountain, with deposits of \$179,000, and capital \$10,000; Bank of Derma, with deposits of \$50,000 and \$10,000 capital.

Becomes One of World's Immortals," Ambassador Dawes Says.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, United

States Ambassador at London, who was associated with Marshal Joffre during the war as a member of the A. E. F., today said:

"Associated with the name of Marshal Joffre are some of the most poignant and glorious memories of the allied cause. With

the great events of the war focus

themselves upon individuals, and

times of crises such men find

their way through the hopes and

fears of distressed humanity to a

lasting memory."

"Such qualities become known

as those of no others, and it is a

tribute to Marshal Joffre that

for general administration is added a de-

fection. Calmness, modesty, de-

determination and devotion to his

country have ever characterized him. With

such qualities silhouetted against

the vast background of the Marne,

he personified and fulfilled the al-

lived hopes. Marshal Joffre becomes

one of the world's immortals."

The indomitable courage and

bravery with which Joffre staved

off the end in his last illness have

been a source of great loss to

France," she said. "His leadership

saved our country in its time of

stress. Lord Haig worked very

closely and harmoniously with him

and often referred to him as 'Papa

Joffre.'

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By the Associated Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—Field

Marshal Sir William Robertson, asso-

ciated with Marshal Joffre in the

Allied Councils during the first two

years of the war, paid tribute to

day to him as a good comrade and

a loyal ally.

The Field Marshal said: "He

always seemed to me to be a tower

of strength against which weaker

natures might lean. He was most

invaluable as a man and a com-

mander when adversity was worst.

His memory is still vivid in my

mind.

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# FAL PANIC OVER CAPING PRISONER

## SPEEDER IS SLAIN BY POLICE AFTER FIVE-MILE CHASE

Wounds Man Who Is  
captured at Spring-  
field, Mo.

**OGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 3.**—and patients at the Spring-  
field Hospital early today  
into pane when Wil-  
shams, 43, county prisoners  
charged of kidnapping a 14-  
newspaper, attempted to  
in the hospital after a  
hicide attempt, struck the  
Grant Edie, 61-year-old  
Court bailiff, over the  
a large flower vase and  
in a corridor.

stunned and bleeding  
fired three shots at the  
man. Michaels fell with a  
wound and after a few  
of hand-to-hand fighting  
and nurses, the prisoners  
were taken to jail.  
The former manager of a  
store here and a man of  
some education and business  
experience, was arrested after a  
with a newspaper, who  
was abducted and mis-  
led.

## PLANTS TO REOPEN ER INVENTORY LAY-OFF

Assembly Factories at Dear-  
30 Other Cities to  
Operations Monday, we  
sociated Press.

**DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.**—Four  
plants in the Detroit  
be back in operation on  
production-basis by Mon-  
day, suspensions aver-  
sions for inventories.

assumptions will provide  
thousands of men who  
are employed over the holiday  
At all plants, however, it  
is hastened that only work  
are being taken back  
embly plants at Dear-  
other cities over the coun-  
reopen Monday, with all  
ants at the Dearborn plant  
operations by Monday,

45 miles from St. Louis.

Crowded Auto to Curb.

**Chief Winter and I were stand-  
ing in front of the station when  
we saw Noser's Packard sedan  
coming down the main street."**

Easley related. "He was swinging  
from side to side with one head-  
light, going about 35 miles an hour  
blowing his horn. He was  
about 100 feet from the station  
when he crowded another machine  
to the curb and swerved into the  
middle of the street. We got into  
the police car and were sounding  
the siren when he went by us.

Told Son to Go Away.

Pearl Abernathy told deputies  
that he last saw his son New Year's  
morning at the son's house where  
the boy was held. At that time, he  
said, he arranged for the return  
of the lad, gave Charles \$40 and  
told him to "go away." He de-  
clared he had no idea where his  
son had gone.

In her statement to the reporter,  
Eugenia Abernathy declared she  
did not know the Orthwein boy  
was in their house during the  
night, but later she admitted to  
the police that she did know he  
was there.

Pearl Abernathy was questioned

by Lt. Lowell police and Sheriff Lill  
until 10 o'clock last night, when  
the Sheriff took him to Clayton  
and questioned his father. Lill  
declined to go into detail on the  
interrogation.

"There are others involved in  
this case beside Pearl Abernathy,  
however," he told a Post-Dispatch  
reporter. "Some of them have been  
mentioned previously. Others have  
not been. There will be other  
arrests in the case. Principally we  
want to get Charles Abernathy for  
questioning, but frankly we have  
not the slightest clue to his whereabouts."

The Chief told me to shoot in  
the air and I fired two shots with my  
revolver as we went through  
the subway at the city limits. The  
Packard held the middle of the  
road, crowding us behind. We  
went about a mile.

Shot at Gasoline Tank.

"Get his tires," the Chief said,  
and I emptied the revolver. It was  
dark and I couldn't see whether I  
hit the car or not. "Shoot his gas  
tank," the Chief told me, and I  
emptied the automatic at the tank  
and the trunk. Then we got  
around on the left side again with  
our front wheels abreast of the  
Packard's rear end, going as fast  
as our Ford would move, about  
15 miles an hour.

We swerved over and tried to  
beat our front end and we dropped  
back again, still sounding the siren.  
The car ran and break his rear  
glass," the Chief ordered. We  
polled up close, and I smashed  
the window of the top with two  
shots. You'd better let him have  
the Chief said. "There's nothing  
else to do."

He was clutching the wheel and  
swung straight ahead, swerving  
from side to side and crowding us  
off the pavement, when I leaned  
out the window and fired directly  
at him. The Packard swung off  
the pavement, climbed over a ditch,  
hit a highway sign on the hill and  
turned back to the road. The driver  
was dead when we opened the  
car door.

The puppies were un-

leashed.

Leaps Six Stories.

Match Starts Blaze.

GELES, Cal., Jan. 3.—Anderson  
left three hours earlier than  
the appointment in the  
barber shop and went  
yesterday. When he  
filled his pipe and  
watch. An explosion fol-

lowed.

USE GAS EXPLOSION

II Connecting Hose;  
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He was hurled out of the  
rough a door. One wall  
Several windows were  
The place caught fire.  
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## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
December 12, 1878  
Published by  
The Pulitzer Publishing Company  
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in the cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform; never tolerate injustice or corruption; always fight damages of all parties; never belong to any party; always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; never lack sympathy with the poor; always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy, or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Price Chameleons, Hyde and Legge.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
W use of corn sugar without a distinguishing label, he stated that such procedure would increase the annual demand for corn not to exceed 10,000,000 bushels. That was on Dec. 27, 1929. When he decided to give free rein to corn sugar Dec. 26, 1930, he predicted an increased annual consumption of \$6,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. In preparation for this gigantic leap, it is strange that he forgot to instruct his clerks to pay postage on his personal Christmas cards? It was a detail too trivial for his master mind.

When Legge started to pilot the Farm Board ship to an unknown port, he referred to the Chicago Board of Trade as a "den of iniquity" and trading in futures as its chief sin.

Now in a choppy sea and no haven in sight, the Farm Board and its "set-ups" (coined by Simpson) are trading in futures by million units. Under such supervision, who is actually spending the millions appropriated by Congress? The Grain Stabilization Corporation, occupying two whole floors in a Chicago office building, is the best spender. It has agents, advisers and "set-ups" in all grain centers. Who heads the organization? A small town miller who has changed his thinking units from thousands to millions.

What did it cost for salaries and rent? What has been accomplished? Wheat stabilized at a price at least 20 cents out of line with a normal spread between Chicago and Winnipeg or Liverpool. What will they do with the wheat? Ask the chameleons. DOUBTFUL.

Bouquet for Employment Committee.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
P LEASE allow me to express my sincerest appreciation to the Citizens' Employment Committee at Twentieth and Washington for the courteous and congenial manner in which I have been treated by its kindly and smiling employees.

I should be disappointed indeed if this institution does not develop into an effective and permanent antidote for our economic ills.

AN APPLICANT FOR WORK.

Anent Adjusted Compensation.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
J UST a word in answer to J. H. Christie's letter in your Dec. 30 issue captioned, "A Plan for Paying Veterans' Bonus." It is not a bonus, was not so named at its enactment, and furthermore the term is odious to the ex-service man. It was intended as an attempt, in a measure, to adjust the pay of the service men to the level received by the other war-time workers who were not subject to the authority of the Secretary of War. A bonus, as I understand the word, is a premium paid over and above the just compensation for services rendered.

Mr. Christie offers another "solution of payment of the bonus." Just one more of a thousand already submitted. It is a moral obligation of our Government to pay, than the compensation should have been paid 10 years ago, as were the claims of the railroads and war contractors to the amount of some three billions of dollars. If it is unjust, then it should be repudiated at once and forgotten.

In the face of widespread poverty, unemployment and suffering which overrun the country, Secretary Mellon states that he is afraid the ex-service man will squander the money received if the payment of these certificates were made at this time, and no direct benefit would be realized to the country. In other words some three million ex-service men have been told in a diplomatic way that they are incompetent to manage their own affairs, and money which rightfully belongs to them has been set aside in trust for them till they attain the age of reason, and judgment, some 15 years hence. Personally I believe I am a better judge of my own affairs than Secretary Mellon or any of the other self-appointed guardians of my destiny.

CARL W. DOSSEL.

White Hall, Ill.

The Fourth Street Line.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:  
A s a former user of the Fourth street line, I have been waiting to hear what the Public Service Commission is going to do about the action of the street car company. I am told the company had no right to abandon the Fourth street line without authority; but it is beginning to look as if it wins again, and the people lose, as usual.

Why is it that any time a big corporation wants to do a thing it succeeds by long-drawn-out trials and that sort of thing? Delay and more delay until the people finally forget, or give up the fight in disgust and submit meekly to further injustice. Is that the company's idea of "service"? What are our city fathers doing about it?

What is the matter with the Tower Grove Heights Improvement Association? Has it, too, lost interest?

T. G. EILMAN.

## INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

While others have bussed themselves with politics and with charity, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York has worked out a constructive program to deal with the problem of unemployment. His were the three bills providing respectively for unemployment statistics, advance planning of public construction and the creation of a system of public employment offices, which were introduced at the last session of Congress. Now he announces his intention to introduce at the present session a resolution calling for the creation of a joint congressional committee to study American and foreign private and public systems of unemployment insurance. He will also present a bill which provides for Federal and state cooperation in the development of such insurance systems. At the same time, the American Association for Labor Legislation will offer to 20 state legislatures a bill which would create in each of these states a permanent system of unemployment reserve funds to maintain the purchasing power of labor during periods of forced idleness.

In the first place, those present were practically unanimous that a much more vigorous regulation of private companies was the only alternative to government ownership and operation. The speakers stressed the need for supplementary legislation that would enable commissions to control the activities of the ubiquitous holding companies, for Federal regulation over the increasing volume of interstate transmission and for more careful auditing of accounts in order that judicial insistence upon a "fair return" should not force the public to pay rates based upon phantom capitalizations. The case was mentioned of the company that tried to capitalize the cost of expensive neckties distributed to guests at the dedication of a power plant.

Emphasis was also laid by the speakers on the need for a more liberal judicial interpretation, and one speaker with wide experience in the field of utility regulation remarked that the fifth and fourteenth amendments now had their rackets no less than the eighteenth amendment. He hopefully suggested that the Senate discussion of the Hughes and Parker nominations, and the recent election returns, might have wholesome repercussions even within the sanctum of the Supreme Court. Several speakers pointed out that as far as existing companies are concerned the need for stronger regulation is a crying one, and demands attention, no matter what views may be held on government ownership and operation of power plants as an ultimate objective. The warning is well taken; for the power issue is much broader than Muscle Shoals. Slush funds for propaganda, holding company abuses and overcapitalization call for vigorous action at once.

The unpleasant fact must be faced that a certain amount of unemployment will always exist. Some people will be jobless through no fault of their own. This is a problem which we must somehow meet. We might let the idle starve, but such a solution is repugnant to our moral sense and we will not accept it.

A second way is to extend charity—soup kitchens, bread lines, public lodging houses. This is the dole system to which America is resorting today. Informed opinion rejects it because it is wasteful, costly, demoralizing. Senator Wagner is among those believing that there is but one other alternative—that we must meet the risk of unemployment, as we are already meeting the risk of accident, by compulsory state insurance. It is true, too, that the hunger and misery which follows joblessness is quite as painful as the privation which results from physical injury. An industrial system which can afford to build up reserves for the payment of dividends during periods of depression can afford in some way to establish similar reserves for the maintenance of its human capital as a necessary cost of doing business. Despite such encouraging agreements between employers and employees as that of the Amalgamated Clothiers, who are consequently able to take care of their own problems, neither private nor trade union insurance plans cover more than an insignificant minority of the working population. Trade union insurance plans cover only 34,700. Joint union and employer plans cover but 77,500. Employers' insurance systems, before the adoption of the General Electric program, covered only 800 workers. Today they include but 84,000. The total number covered by all these plans does not exceed 196,000. This compares less than 1 per cent of our industrial working population of more than 20,000,000.

Unemployment insurance by either nation or state has against it the unfailing demoralization resulting from the dole in Europe. The employer and worker should, as in many cases they are actually doing, settle this matter between them. But the introduction of such proposals as those of Senator Wagner and the Association for Labor Legislation may well impress upon the public consciousness the necessity for a solution. The Senator's proposed study of the various insurance plans should promptly be inaugurated. Any reasonable approach to a solution of the problem of human insecurity deserves, at the least, an honest and thoughtful consideration.

MAY, STERN &amp; CO.

The firm name of May, Stern & Co. will disappear from the city's retail roster at the close of today's business. It is an old house, as we reckon things in America. It opened its modest doors in 1882. In its 48 years it has become one of St. Louis' merchandising landmarks. It has played an important part in the vital function of furnishing the homes of the people. We do not know that the furniture store has ever engaged a poet's attention, but it is a theme which the genius of a Sandburg, for example, could find a tale to spin. Cradled lullabies, the feasts of family reunions, kitchens that witnessed the weird mysteries contrived by hopeful brides, dim parlors wherein another generation wood and wove—there's romance enough in furniture to fill a five-foot shelf. We are sorry to see the shutters drawn on this business house.

Having recovered the child, the Busch and Orthwein families may have lost interest in the apprehension and prosecution of the kidnaper. But the public interest is still acute, and it is concerned with punishing an offense of this kind as a measure of protection to other children. It is only logical to believe that if, out of gratitude for the return of the child, kidnappers can escape the penalties of the law, others may be emboldened to engage in the crime and rely upon soft-hearted relatives to refuse to prosecute.

AN OKLAHOMAN has just swum down the Mississippi River from Minneapolis to New Orleans. He may be said to have shown how one can have very little to do and still not be numbered with the unemployed.

## DELAY NO. 437.

Like those figures on John Keats' Grecian urn, the respective postures of the Wickersham commission and the prohibition problem remain fixed. The commission is just about to seize the problem by the throat and resolve it into its component parts, but the problem keeps just out of reach. As the ode put it:

*Bold Lover, never, never canst thou kiss,  
Though winning near the goal—yet, do not grieve;  
She cannot fade, though thou hast not thy bliss,  
For ever will thou love, and she be fair!*

RUMBLINGS of an imminent report began to be heard last fall, but the election loomed up and the understanding was that the document would be handed down after the election and before Mr. Hoover addressed Congress on the state of the nation. The election came and went, Congress convened and adjourned for the holidays and, finally, the gray old year gave way to the new. Now we are told a further postponement of the report is likely. Mr. Wickesham is not expected to return to Washington until Tuesday and, even when the commission does at last gather, a lack of quorum is indicated.

Well, there is the commission and there is the problem. The commission hasn't given up the pursuit, nor is the problem diminishing in size. But waning public interest wonders, after all, whether the impatience it has squandered on the commission's conclusions has been worth it. If a bombshell really is to be exploded after all this back and filling, it will be surprising.

AS TO FOREIGN MUSICAL DIRECTORS.

Something more than the mere glamor of foreign birth and education is needed to explain the pre-eminence of the Toscaninis, the Stokowskis, the Gatti-Casazza and a host of other Europeans in the field of American orchestral and operatic music.

So it is that one must disagree with the eminent Charles S. Skilton—distinguished composer though he may be—in his proposition that patriotism dictates the retention of more American orchestra and operatic conductors in this country.

"Can one imagine," asked Mr. Skilton at the Music Teachers' National Association convention, "an Italian president of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co. any more than an American director of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra?"

Without exercising more than an ordinary imagination, we can answer "yes" to both propositions. If ever an Italian shows the ability and capitalizes upon opportunity in the same degree as the present president of the New York Mutual, it is quite conceivable that he may become its president.

Similarly, if ever an American can show to a willing public the fire, the understanding, the magnifying

The Federal income tax report did more than go over the top. It went over the heads of the people.

cent musicianship of a Toscanini, there is no question but that the New York Philharmonic will be after him for its conductor, just as the orchestras of the world now seek Toscanini.

## THE ECONOMISTS AND THE POWER ISSUE.

The American Economic Association, a large part of whose members are college teachers, has just closed its forty-third annual meeting in Cleveland. The problems involved in the relations of the public and the Government to the large scale business units of today were discussed in several sessions, including one devoted exclusively to the power problem. The economists have no official declaration of faith, but nevertheless the opinions of the speakers, the reactions of the audience and the conversations in the hotel lobbies indicated a very general agreement on certain major points.

In the first place, those present were practically unanimous that a much more vigorous regulation of private companies was the only alternative to government ownership and operation. The speakers stressed the need for supplementary legislation that would enable commissions to control the activities of the ubiquitous holding companies, for Federal regulation over the increasing volume of interstate transmission and for more careful auditing of accounts in order that judicial insistence upon a "fair return" should not force the public to pay rates based upon phantom capitalizations. The case was mentioned of the company that tried to capitalize the cost of expensive neckties distributed to guests at the dedication of a power plant.

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## Of Making Many Books JOHN G. NEIHARDT

### Sullivan's Third Is Satisfying

OUR TIMES: PRE-WAR AMERICA. By Mark Sullivan. ( Scribner, New York, \$5).

MARK SULLIVAN has set for himself a task that is evidently a labor of love—*as informal historian for the twentieth century's first quarter*, chronicling the *folkways of "Our Times."*

He delves into the scrapes of newspaper files, he scans the archaic editorials of the fashion magazines, he reviews the life of some that were whistled when the century was young, he consults faded play-bills of the past. From his digging is produced *Volume I* of these chronicles, which is the third, it covers the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, but ranges far on either side of those dates as the exigencies of a coherent record demand.

When *Volume I* of these chronicles appeared, it was stated the writer would be treated in four volumes. Now, with more than 1800 pages in print, the allotted period less than one-third covered, it is announced that two more volumes will appear. But, unless the easy tempo of narration is tremendously speeded up—which the powers forbid—more than two additional volumes will be required to encompass the project. This prospect will not dismay anyone who has perused the previous installments; for they are a delight in the reading. And a shelf full of "Our Times" should gratify the historian of a hundred years hence, seeking enlightenment on this era of American civilization. He will find its essence well preserved, with a perspective sufficiently removed from the fragmentary newspaper dispatches which go to make up the mosaic, yet close enough to capture the living spirit of the events.

The happenings detailed in this volume took place in the Roosevelt administration, there is herein a plentiful exhibition of the Roosevelt personality. This is not merely because T. R. chanced to be residing in the White House during those years, but because at that time the United States had a President with what Sullivan calls a "restless adventurous mind," a man who delighted in projecting himself into amazingly varied fields, who was distinguished as a public controversialist, and moved on impulse among the heterogeneous friendships he had formed in a lifetime. His vivid personality, the writer says, "caused the people to take delight in Roosevelt as President, to wish nothing better than that he should go on being President." And to quote from *Life* of two dozen years ago, "The reader gets into the scrapes he gets out of; the things he accomplishes, the things he demobilizes, his appointments and his disappointments" held "Teddy" constantly in the public eye.

Among the "scrapes" that called forth sterner headlines were the "nature faker" row, with the epithets Roosevelt applied to certain naturalists, and the resultant controversy on the ways of wild things; the episode of Mrs. Belmonte, who dabbled neither in politics nor very well in Vatican politics; the Book of Washington, which the South to virtue, the North to vice, the Caudillism, Wall street, price of cotton and the like harrowing enough of Mr. Hefflin defeated.

The Alabama would his session of Congress in his previous remarks Senator Smoot's statement that he was expected to be re-elected and to introduce a eighth day he made a running speech in which he had undoubtedly caused his downfall. In Alabama, surprised it was to learn that he had intended to take all said nothing except to him and to introduce a eighth day he made a running speech in which he had undoubtedly caused his downfall.

There was real trust-busting in those days, and there was a battle of giants on the regulation of rail-

road rates. The senior La Follette entered the national arena at that time, but the Sullivan portrait is unfortunately not a kindly one. Yet the La Follette policies have persisted as a rich heritage to the progressive forces in public affairs of our own day. The Wisconsin Senator standing in our gallery of statesmen is in the present-time analysis much higher than this historian ranks him.

Taft also occupies many pages in the present volume, as the heir-apparent and successor of Roosevelt, later to be dethrown by the President-maker. In the period here considered, all was serenity between "Will" and "Teddy."

"Taft has been the greatest comfort to me," wrote the troubled President. There should be three Tafts, he thought: one on the Supreme Court, one as Secretary of War, one as permanent Governor of the Philippines. When the ambitions for the White House urged enthusiastically by Roosevelt, came into conflict with Taft's own leanings toward the high judiciary, there resulted much travail of soul on the part of the general and corpulent Philippine Viceroy. Finally, acting on the encouragement of his brothers and his wife, Taft cast his lot in the political field.

Affairs of state are not the sole occupation of this historian, however. Whatever was prominent in public discussion he treats: the Equitable Life fight and the resultant insurance scandals which brought a new notable, Charles Evans Hughes, into the spotlight; the muck-raking trend of the popular magazines; the Thaw trial; the San Francisco earthquake. There is a lengthy and entralling chapter on the discovery of the hooker house in the South by Dr. Charles V. Stites, and how the Rockefeller Institute was induced to combat, with remarkable success, the disease that sapped the vitality of 7,000,000 sufferers.

Reminiscences of bygone day would be incomplete without the association of the vanished era's popular songs, and Sullivan furnishes ample material for the luxury of such retrospection. The chapters on popular balladry are, in effect, comprehensive treatises in themselves. "The Rosary" and "The End of a Perfect Day" are singled out for treatment at length, as to how they were composed, how long the vogue endured, how the composers profited, and the number of copies sold: 2,670,000 of the first mentioned and 5,000,000 of the latter.

Then there are the chapters on playwrights and players of the decade, and the discussions of dress, popular entertainments, in dress, manners. Enlightening footnotes burst forth on nearly every page, sometimes to interrupt the reader. They supplement the text with agreement, disagreement and illuminating comment on the book's statements by surviving actors in the events mentioned to whom the writer has submitted proofs of his work. Plenty of photographs illustrate the text, and the cartoonist's invaluable function of recording the contemporary scene is amply represented. Here again Roosevelt is the dominating figure, for the grinning teeth, the spectacles, the big stick and the incessant activity of the man constantly inspired the caricaturist's crayon.

The third volume of Sullivan's series keeps up with the high standard he set in the two previously issued. But in the third, he adds a new dimension. Europe had its periodic war scares but was not to know war for a half-dozen years, and America was not to enter the conflict for almost a decade. Since this narrative extends up to 1930, it is a considerably pre-war epoch.

Ferd Gottlieb, *Post-Dispatch*, received a fellowship in the American Public Health Association.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Carolyn K. Bulkley, two daughters, and a sister, Miss Mary E. Bulkley, Carmel, Cal., also a former member of the diplomatic corps were observing events.

**Legal Forms Followed.** In view of past difficulties involved in obtaining recognition of fact Central American Government, the revolutionaries, who principally are members of the youthful political reform organization, *Acción Popular*, took great care to preserve constitutional forms in their designation of Dr. Alvaro as new President.

Before resigning Dr. Arosemena, whose surrender had been forced at the point of a machine gun, replaced Daniel Balleen as Secretary of Government and Justice by Dr. Arias. Upon his resignation the Supreme Court took charge of the situation according to law and at 5 p.m. swore in Dr. Arias as provisional President.

The invitation to Dr. Alvaro was extended on the ground that the three Vice Presidents of the Alvaro regime were illegally elected and therefore Alvaro, First Vice President in the preceding administration, was the logical successor to the President who had resigned.

Chief Gerk cited figures showing a decrease in every classification of major crime except burglaries of business places, which increased from 1009 in 1929 to 1276 in 1930, and murders, which increased from 96 to 102. High way robberies decreased by 46, from 771 to 723. A surprising aspect of the report, in view of the financial conditions of 1930, was that the most marked decrease from the "prosperous" year of 1929 occurred in crimes against property—rackets, larcenies, robberies and burglaries.

**Motor Vehicles Fatalities.** Chief Gerk added, decreased from 162 in 1929, including 28 children of 15 or younger, to 156, including 21 children, in 1930.

"Ours is a peculiar calling," meditated Chief Gerk. "The citizen is constantly meeting us on the highways and in the byways, and our principal contact with him is mete out restraint, a lot of 'don't,' so to speak. Even with the best balanced citizen this often creates resentment. Especially true it is when an officer forgets his high calling and discharges his disagreeable duty in an untactful and sometimes in an offensive manner."

"I feel sure, however, that we are making progress in our efforts to maintain self-control, for frequently before men take time to write letters expressing their appreciation of the gentlemanly and efficient manner in which some officer has discharged an unpleasant duty. I believe complaints of ungentlemanly conduct are becoming far less frequent."

**Temporary Cabinet.** Dr. Arias appointed a provisional Cabinet containing the following names:

Foreign Minister—Francisco Arana Paredes.  
Finance—Enrique Jimenez.  
Public Instruction—Dr. Ramon Mora.

Under-Secretary of State—Dr. J. Vallarino.

Secretary-General of the President's office—Victor F. Goytia.

Shortly after being sworn in, Dr. Arias called on Minister Davis to inform him of the development and in a statement to American newspaper men said: "I am sorry that this has happened, but it was forced upon the people and upon me. I don't want the job, and I assure you that I won't have it long, but the people have faith in me and I will carry out their wish."

**Opposition in Colon.** Casarin does not know whether he will be assigned to another consular post. Salvador Aguayo, who was chancellor of the consulate, is in charge temporarily. Torres has been succeeded at Seattle by William P. Dawson.

**Church Notices**

**NEW MEXICAN CONSUL HERE**

Official at Seattle Assigned to This City.

Joe Torres, who has been Mexican Consul at Seattle, Wash., is coming here to succeed Angel Casarin Jr. as Consul at St. Louis. Casarin has been directed to return to Mexico City after attending the annual convention of the American Road Builders' Association here as a special representative of President Getúlio Vargas.

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**CHURCH NOTICES**

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**

THE CHURCHES NAMED BELOW ARE ALL BRANCHES OF THE MOTHER CHURCH, THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON, MASS. Subject of the Lesson Sermon at each church: GOD.

**SUNDAY SERVICES HELD AT THE FOLLOWING CHURCHES:** 24 Presbyterian Church, Franklin Avenue, 8 a.m.; 8 p.m. in Reading Room—500 Dearborn Blvd.; 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily, except Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; Sunday, 8 to 9 p.m.

**SECOND CHURCH**—123 Washington Blvd.; 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. in Reading Room—each edition, 2 to 4, except Sundays and holidays.

**THIRD CHURCH**—351 Dearborn Blvd.; 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. in Reading Room—Same location, 12 to 4 p.m., except Sundays and holidays.

**FOURTH CHURCH**—558 Dearborn Blvd.; 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in Reading Room—each edition, 2 to 4, except Sundays and holidays.

**FIFTH CHURCH**—Armenian and Persian, 123 Dearborn Blvd.; 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. in Reading Room—each edition, 2 to 4 p.m., except Sundays and holidays.

**SIXTH CHURCH**—Natural Bridge; 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. in Reading Room—each edition, 2 to 4, except Sundays and holidays.

**SEVENTH CHURCH**—Grand Avenue; 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. in Reading Room—each edition, 2 to 4, except Sundays and holidays.

**EIGHTH CHURCH**—Skinker Road and Wydown Blvd.; 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. in Reading Room—each edition, 2 to 4, except Sundays and holidays.

**WEDNESDAY EVENING SERVICES**—24 Presbyterian Church, Franklin Avenue, 8 p.m. in Reading Room—each edition, 2 to 4, except Sundays and holidays.

**WEDNESDAY EVENING BAPTIST MEETING**—123 Dearborn Blvd.; 8 p.m. in Reading Room—each edition, 2 to 4, except Sundays and holidays.

**WEDNESDAY NIGHT SERVICES**—24 Presbyterian Church, Franklin Avenue, 8 p.m. in Reading Room—each edition, 2 to 4, except Sundays and holidays.

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# SHEA IMPROVES CHANCES FOR TITLE BOUT BY KNOCKING OUT MARTIN ST. LOUIS

**LUNGING LEFT STOPS BOSTON BOXER; 8000 PERSONS PAY \$15,000 AT ARENA; PROMOTERS LOSE MONEY**

By W. J. McGoogan.

Eddie Shea, Chicago featherweight, has a further claim on a title bout with Battling Battalino, 126-pound champion, today as a result of the knockout he scored over Andy Martin of Boston in the second round of the final bout of the boxing card presented at the Arena last night under the auspices of the Jackson Johnson Post.

Martin had beaten Shea in a previous bout more than a year ago and Shea needed to clear up that blot on his record to be given serious consideration for a title match. He did clear up the blot decisively when just half of the second round had been completed the boxers broke from a clinch on the ropes and Shea lunged out with his left hand, caught Martin flush on the chin and Andy went down for the count.

It was a surprise blow and Shea himself was probably astonished at the result for instead of a snapping left hook, which is Eddie's chief weapon, the punch was delivered when Shea was off balance and Martin was backing away from him.

The bout was the finish of a fine card for all of the seven contests were good with the possible exception of one and although the last match was not over until 11:53 p.m. the fans stayed to the finish.

**Promoters Lose Money.**

The crowd was a big disappointment. Only \$533 paid their way into the building and in addition there were 500 passes issued. The receipts were less than \$15,000 net and the promoters lost quite a chunk of money despite the fact that most of the boxers on the card accepted a reduction in their purses when they saw the promoters' plight.

Artificially the card was a great success. In addition to the knockout scored by Shea, Jackie Kelly, Syracuse featherweight, stopped Joey Medill of Chicago on a technical knockout when Medill was unable to continue after five rounds. The little Chicagoan was on the floor five times in the bout but strange to relate refused to stay down with Parkinson decided that he had no further chance, then the referee stopped the match.

Dundee's Defense Too Good.

Mickey Cohen of Denver was a big disappointment. He fought tough, indeed, veteran Rock Island, Ill., bantam who was substituting for Spud Myers and although Cohen outweighed Dundee 5½ pounds, Mike kept the younger man from getting started. Dundee did considerable holding and proved an exceedingly difficult man to handle but throughout the eight rounds Cohen had only one straight shot at Dundee's jaw so effectively did Dundee conduct his campaign.

**Sammy Offerman Defeats Lou Terry In Fight for City Lightweight Title**

Sammy Offerman proved that he is the outstanding St. Louis lightweight by scoring a decisive victory over Lou Terry. Sammy won six of the eight rounds, one was even and Terry won one. Offerman's left hand was in good working order and he stabbed Terry with it continually and brought his right over to Terry's head to do considerable damage.

Terry's mouth was cut early in the fight and later he opened an old cut over Offerman's left eye.

Terry did considerable holding, trying to avoid Offerman's sharp punches, and brought down boos on his head for his tactics, but Lou probably became so weary of getting poked in the face that he was willing to do anything to stop the punishment.

**Eddie Ran Punished.**

The most savage and damaging bout on the card was that between Tommy Grogan of Omaha and Eddie Ran of Poland. Grogan fought a very smart fight, sharp shooting Ran with rights and lefts and at the finish Ran had a bad cut under one eye, an exceedingly abused nose and a damaged left ear which he brought to the city war considerably worse.

Grogan took a couple of Ran's powerful right-hand punches on his chin early in the fight and learned that he would have to forego his usual style of boring in and swinging with both fists. He tried for and landed numerous left hooks to Ran's body and later when Eddie was busy watching Grogan's left, Tommy sailed in and popped Ran on the chin with his right.

In the semidiving Bushy Graham outpointed Davey Abad in an eight-round boxing classic. Graham was in good form, winning four rounds to two for Abad, and winding up the eighth round with a decisive margin. The crowd liked the bounding tactics of these boys. Abad, in splendid condition, was in the ring in form, but Graham was just too fast for him.

**Marty Fields, out of the same stable as Shea, boxed a six-round draw with Joey Rivers, the Kansas City veteran, in the curtain-raiser.**

**One Bout in Dressing Room.**

Low Raymond, matchmaker, was considerably chagrined at the size of the crowd and said today that he would not know for some days what he would do in the future. He believes that the good impression which the bouts made on the crowd would help a later show.

There were rumors after the show of an added bout which occurred in a dressing room between the son of Raymond's associates and the loser.

## Sport Salad

by L. D. Davis

## NORTH DAKOTA PRO LEADS MIAMI OPEN WITH 148

By the Associated Press.

Wash State was taken for a ride by Alabama's Crimson Tide. Who would not be resisted. The score was 24 to naught. And while the Cougar bravely fought

Not So Bad.

PROMOTER LEW RAYMOND

this morning was taking stock

of his boxing future here. The Arenas show last night disappointed him. But Lew is only one of a long line of home and visiting promoters who have felt a soreness in the region of the pocketbook after stepping out with high anticipations.

Masey is not a boor fighter.

On the other hand, the impres-

sion exists that Bass is a whale of a scrapper, if he can keep

up to landing that low and foul

left uppercut to the body.

Bass is one of the few boys

among the little fellows who can

hit hard, and for that reason he

has won a following, even though

the auspices under which he is

being campaigned have not been

thoroughly fumigated.

The Angels'

is the superior boxer.

Eddie Shea.

The principal attraction of the original card,

King Tut, was forced off the pro-

gram and one other substitution

was made.

Wilson Crain of Akron, O., carded 16 outbouts and the same

score on the return for a total of

72 today. This, added to his score

of 78 for 18 holes yesterday, gave

him a total of 150.

Earlier, Arthur Riley of Ida-

wood, Toronto, Canada, scored 72,

which gave him 151 for the 26

holes.

Syd Fry, Quebec pro, had a 78

for the 18 holes today, which with

his 75 of Friday, gave him a 86-

hole score of 153.

The veteran, Jock Hutchinson of

Chicago and Nassau, joined the

150 class with 39-37,

which gave him 78-75-150.

Frank Ashton, Cincinnati, 13-14-15-16,

John C. Martin, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., 76-82,

Robert Howell, Michigan City,

81-78-160,

Charles Fairman, Cleveland, 77-75-152,

Tommy Fuchs, Chicago, 74-76-148,

and Joey Rivers, Kansas City (13½), drew, eight rounds, Tom Martin, referee.

Tommy Grogan, Omaha (14½),

defeated Eddie Ran, Poland (14),

eight rounds, Harry Kee-

ser, referee.

Jackie Brady, Syracuse (14½),

defeated Joey Medill, Chicago (14½),

in the sixth round. Bob Parkinson,

referee.

Mike Dundee, Rock Island, Ill. (13½),

defeated Mickey Rock, Cohen, Denver (13½),

eight rounds, Al Nist, referee.

Sammy Offerman, St. Louis (13½),

defeated Lou Terry, St. Louis (13½),

eight rounds. George Puchta, referee.

George Fields, Chicago (12½),

and Joey Rivers, Kansas City (13½), drew, eight rounds, Tom Martin, referee.

charge is defeated. That is up to the referee to decide and generally when a boy is not in serious danger of being badly hurt the referee will give him a chance to continue if he desires. That was the case with Medill. Although he was badly outclassed and it seemed only a matter of minutes until he would be knocked out he refused to stay down with Parkinson decided that he had no further chance, then the referee stopped the match.

**Dundee's Defense Too Good.**

Mickey Cohen of Denver was a big disappointment. He fought tough, indeed, veteran Rock Island, Ill., bantam who was substituting for Spud Myers and although Cohen outweighed Dundee 5½ pounds, Mike kept the younger man from getting started. Dundee did considerable holding and proved an exceedingly difficult man to handle but throughout the eight rounds Cohen had only one straight shot at Dundee's jaw so effectively did Dundee conduct his campaign.

**Year's First Title Go.**

BENNY BASS will be the first

fight champion to risk his

title this year. At least we may

call it a risk, although Bass's

manager admits that Benny's op-

ponent next Monday night at

Philadelphia (Lew Masse) hasn't

much chance to win the crown.

Benny's crown isn't so much.

In fact, the New York Commis-

sion, having read unpurgated

accounts of the betting on the

Bass-Masse fight, when Benny

won his crown, declared the title

vacant, although Bass won by a

knockout. Now has the commis-

sion reinstated Benny since.

At the same time, Bass is rec-

ognized in other centers as the

man deserving the honor. The

public has come to accept this as

a fact. If Masse defeats Bass,

therefore, there is little doubt

that the National Boxing Associa-

tion will convey the title to Masse.

Masse is not a boor fighter.

On the other hand, the impres-

sion exists that Bass is a whale

of a scrapper, if he can keep

up to landing that low and foul

left uppercut to the body.

Bass is one of the few boys

among the little fellows who can

hit hard, and for that reason he

has won a following, even though

the auspices under which he is

being campaigned have not been

thoroughly fumigated.

The league-leading Bachelors de-

feated the Angels, Jackets, 23-

18, and the Crystal City American

Legions Post 253 team downed the

Trojans, 20-15, in last night's

games of the Greater St. Louis

Girls' Basketball Association. As a

result, the Bachelors remained in

first place and Crystal City took

over the second position in the

league standing.

Masey is not a boor fighter.

On the other hand, the impres-

sion exists that Bass is a whale

of a scrapper, if he can keep

up to landing that low and foul

left uppercut to the body.

With the attendance of 8,833

paid for the Arenas program was

below the promoter's hopes, per-

MARTIN  
ST. LOUIS U. BASKETBALL TEAM OPPOSES ARKANSAS HERE TONIGHT

## RAZORBACK FIVE HAS LOST THREE OF SEVEN GAMES PLAYED TO DATE

vs. Skill.  
RE has been much con-  
cerned lately about the  
ball and the lost arts of  
the game—such as the  
hit, and some experts have  
said the fear that without  
"inside stuff" the game  
will not continue to hold its  
own. Oscar Daily Customer  
and the baseball were  
the country, who average  
times a week throughout the  
country, who are among those who  
concern the fans, bunting out as  
most important part of the  
player's daily work.

Sporting News has just  
selected an all-star for  
1930, with the aid of  
Captain Jim Pickren, all-  
around player of the year;  
Captains Jim Holt,  
all-conference center and third year  
veteran; Tom Murphy, regular  
sophomore forward; Jack Sexton,  
regular sophomore guard;  
Raymond Gibson, Joe Chambers,  
Gus Clifton, sophomore guards;  
and Bruce Kendall, sophomore cen-

ter. The Arkansas squad includes:  
Captain Jim Pickren, all-around  
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Raymond Gibson, Joe Chambers,  
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and Bruce Kendall, sophomore cen-

ter.

Team Owns Four Wins.

Four victories in seven starts against hard teams is the record of the Razorbacks this season. Two victories over the Northeast Oklahoma Teachers' College came at the start of the season. Kansas State Teachers' College won a pair of close games the next weekend.

Coach Charles Bassett's club defeated the strongest All-Star team in Little Rock by a close score.

Bassett, all in all, probably

had two sophomores in his line-up, Captain Jim Pickren and Tom Murphy, forwards; Holt, center; and Sexton and Gibson, guards.

It was in all probability the first string quintet. Murphy and Pickren played together in prep school.

Brickley, in Sparta, the Jug-Slavs of Chicago, and the All-Stars of Cleveland and Detroit.

Still, both these weaker clubs have

players who could, if transferred to the Tablers and Hellungs, assure St. Louis at least two teams which would come close to winning the national title.

Murphy was named on the All-American team and Pickren was given an honorable mention.

While the average height of the Arkansas squad will be smaller than that of last year, a better all-around representation of the Southwest Conference champs.

During the 1930 season Douthit accepted 449 total chances.

Wilson accepted only 55, one more game than

Wilson's fielding average.

Wilson had 19 assists, more than Douthit, but hauled down 425 flies.

Wilson caught only .357.

That remark actually

came during a fanning bee at Schenley Hotel at Pitts-

burgh.

That same day Wilson, a boy and a horse and make him a schoolboy chasing fly in center field.

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## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE

## POST-DISPATCH CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL FUND

## Contributions to Post Christmas

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

Previously acknowledged—**MIRANDA** 42**Sky Motor Serv. Co. Inc.** 70**Mrs. H. M. Shatz****Maneuver Board & Rolling Co.****Hill****Chase & Moyer Realty Co.****Chase & Moyer Realty Co.****Metzger Co. Inc.****Blehm & Sonnenberg Co., Inc.****Conrad & Sonnenberg Co.****American****Midwest Gas Co., Inc.****Freightliner-McCormick Co., Inc.****Conrad Traveling Cabs Co.****Cab Co.****Calder's****Camille F. O'Donnell****Koester Vacuums Co. Inc.****1901****Loyd's****Strong Heating Co.****1412****Long's****Hartwick****Strong Heating Co.****1412****Long's**

**ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**  
13,036 CIVIL SUITS FILED  
IN CIRCUIT COURT IN 1930

OF 3226 Divorce Petitions, 2695 Were Granted; 36,000 Cases Still Pending.

An official report was made yesterday by Circuit Clerk Schmid concerning the amount of business transacted in the civil branch of the Circuit Court last year. The number of suits filed was 13,036, a decrease of 43 from the year before. Included were 2715 jury cases, 1656 equity cases, exclusive of divorce, and 2222 divorce petitions.

It has been estimated that approximately 25,000 cases are now pending, many having been filed in previous years. In a number of old cases, it was said, apparently no effort had been made by interested parties to proceed to the trial, while others, because of the congested condition of the docket, have not received a setting.

Last year, Schmid's report shows, 2695 divorce decrees were granted and 47 divorce pleas were denied. In other litigation jurisdiction was entered in 1632 trials, 2849 cases were dismissed or for want of prosecution, and for failure to secure costs. In addition, approximately 450 exceptions in condemnation actions were tried.

The figures represent the work of 15 Circuit Judges assigned to the civil division. Two of them were engaged in condemnation exactions exclusively.

**NEGRO TO BE ELECTROCUTED**

Virginia Slayer Executed Same Day He Is Indicted.

**NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 3.**—Indicted on a special grand jury in the morning, Ollie Dawson, Negro, was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be electrocuted yesterday at 1 p.m.

Dawson was condemned by a jury required only 15 minutes to return a verdict. Dawson denied that he shot Howe, who was killed in his home Dec. 12, but said he was the actual slayer. Police said Dawson had confessed to the murder of J. H. Brickhouse, a Norfolk watchman.

Remainder of his life sentence.

When the Cook leaves—sigh? No, smile and send a POST-DISPATCH Want Ad to Bring a better Cook!

SATURDAY  
JANUARY 3, 1931

## DEATHS

PAUL, MARY (see Mrs.)—On Friday, Jan. 1, at 10 a.m., died at 3010 Grand Avenue, between 67th and 68th Streets, St. Louis, beloved mother of Mr. A. Lechner, Mrs. M. Hennelly and Dr. J. Paul, and our dear mother-in-law, whom we loved.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 5, at 2 p.m., from Wickliffe Funeral Home, 2000 South Grand Boulevard, St. Louis.

PORRER, ANDREW—Of 441 South Florissant road, Forest Park, Mo., suddenly, Jan. 1, 1931, at 8:15 a.m., died at his home, 2015 Grand Avenue, Forest Park, after a long illness.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 5, at 2 p.m., from Wickliffe Funeral Home, 2000 South Grand Boulevard, St. Louis.

SCHMITT, ANNA (see Schleifer)—Of 4047 Tryon, St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1931, at 10 a.m., died at her home, 1020 South Grand Avenue, Forest Park, Mo., after a long illness.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 5, at 2 p.m., from Wickliffe Funeral Home, 2000 South Grand Boulevard, St. Louis.

SCHREIBER, WILLIAM—Of 3272 Junius street, suddenly on Friday, Dec. 2, 1930, at 11:45 a.m., died at his home, 1020 South Grand Avenue, Forest Park, Mo., beloved father of Mrs. Kate Meyer (now Schreiber), Mrs. Anna Schreiber, our dear brother-in-law and uncle.

Notice of funeral from Wickliffe Funeral Home, 2000 South Grand Avenue, Forest Park, Mo.

SEVERE, FANNIE—Died into rest Saturday, Jan. 2, 1931, at 10 a.m., widow of James W. Severe, dear mother of Mrs. Anna Bachman, Mrs. Lulu Hopkins, Mrs. Grace Bachman, Mrs. Inez Mulligan, John, Ralph, William, Harry, Robert and Anna, all of St. Louis; also, Mrs. Anna Van Vickle, Mrs. Emma Lester and Charles Dale, and our dear sister-in-law, mother-in-law, grandmother and aunt, in her sixtieth year.

Services will be held at McLean's Chapel, 3058 Gravois Avenue, Forest Park, Mo., later.

SCHREIBER, ANNA E.—Entered into rest Thursday, Jan. 1, 1931, at 10 a.m., widow of Samuel and Lillian Schreiber, Mrs. Crook, dear brother of William, Eddie and George, her nephew, aged 27 years.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 5, at 2 p.m., from Wickliffe Funeral Home, 2000 South Grand Boulevard, Overland, Mo., to Memorial Park Cemetery.

SEWELL, FANNIE—Died into rest Saturday, Jan. 2, 1931, at 10 a.m., widow of James W. Sewell, dear mother of Mrs. Anna Bachman, Mrs. Lulu Hopkins, Mrs. Grace Bachman, Mrs. Inez Mulligan, John, Ralph, William, Harry, Robert and Anna, all of St. Louis; also, Mrs. Anna Van Vickle, Mrs. Emma Lester and Charles Dale, and our dear sister-in-law, mother-in-law, grandmother and aunt, in her sixtieth year.

Services will be held at McLean's Chapel, 3058 Gravois Avenue, Forest Park, Mo., later.

SHAW, MARY (see Mrs.)—Died into rest Saturday, Jan. 2, 1931, at 10 a.m., widow of James W. Shaw, dear mother of Mrs. Anna Bachman, Mrs. Lulu Hopkins, Mrs. Grace Bachman, Mrs. Inez Mulligan, John, Ralph, William, Harry, Robert and Anna, all of St. Louis; also, Mrs. Anna Van Vickle, Mrs. Emma Lester and Charles Dale, and our dear sister-in-law, mother-in-law, grandmother and aunt, in her sixtieth year.

Services will be held at McLean's Chapel, 3058 Gravois Avenue, Forest Park, Mo., later.

SHUMMANN, EDWARD—Entered into rest, on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1931, beloved father of Gertrude Whipple, Anna Ferrot, Charles, Edward, John, William, and William Oswald, our dear grandfather and father-in-law.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 5, at 2 p.m., from Wickliffe Funeral Home, 2000 South Grand Boulevard, Overland, Mo., to Memorial Park Cemetery.

TUCKER, ELLEN T.—On Friday, Jan. 2, 1931, at 12:45 p.m., died at 1015 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, dear daughter of Dr. William T. Tucker, sister of John F. and Mary G. Tucker.

Funeral from residence, 6451 Vermilion Avenue, on Monday, Jan. 5, at 8:30 a.m., at 14th and Locust, St. Louis, to Mount Olive Cemetery. Interment, Forest Park Cemetery.

VINARD, WALTER S.—Jan. 1, 1931, father of Everett Vinard, son of Ellen and the late James Vinard, brother of Arthur and the late James Vinard, Mrs. Ann Linton, Mrs. Albert Eick, Mrs. Allen McLaughlin and Mrs. William C. Werner, our dear brother-in-law.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 5, at 2 p.m., from parlor, 231 Lafayette Avenue, St. Louis.

WILSON, MARY (see Mrs.)—Entered into rest on Friday, Jan. 1, 1931, at 7:45 p.m., at 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, dear daughter of Melva, dear son, brother, brother-in-law and uncle in law.

Services will be held at residence, 7425 Augustus Avenue, until 9 a.m., Monday, followed by interment at Forest Park Cemetery, 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, our love to New Bethlehem Cemetery.

WISSEMUTH, MOLLIE (see Hibbs)—Entered into rest on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1931, at 10 a.m., died at 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, beloved wife of Charles Wissemuth.

Notice of funeral later.

WILLIAMS, MABELLE—Of 4515 Thielman Avenue, entered into rest on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1931, at 4:20 a.m., died beloved mother of Mrs. W. C. Williams, Mrs. W. C. Williams, Mrs. George T. Bureau Jr., and Mrs. George T. Bureau Jr.

Funeral from Arthur J. Donnelly's parlor, 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, Jan. 5, at 8:30 a.m., to St. Roch's Church, Rosedale, and Waterman Avenue. Interment, Forest Park Cemetery.

WEGNER, THEODORE R.—Asleep in Jesus, Jan. 1, 1931, at 7 p.m., beloved husband of Richard R. Wegner, Mrs. Fred (the Wegner), dear brother of W. E. and J. C. Wegner and our dear uncle.

Funeral from St. John's at 2 p.m., from residence, 400 North Geary, Ruth Kriegelwood, Mo., to Concordia Lutheran Church, 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, Jan. 5, at 8:30 a.m., to St. Bernard's Church, Rosedale, and Waterman Avenue. Interment, Forest Park Cemetery.

WENGER, CLAUDETTE (see Mrs.)—Entered into rest on Friday, Jan. 2, 1931, at 7:45 p.m., at 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, dear daughter of Melva, dear son, brother, brother-in-law and uncle in law.

Services will be held at residence, 7425 Augustus Avenue, until 9 a.m., Monday, followed by interment at Forest Park Cemetery, 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, our love to New Bethlehem Cemetery.

WESSELMUTH, MOLLIE (see Hibbs)—Entered into rest on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1931, at 10 a.m., died at 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, our love to New Bethlehem Cemetery.

WEXFORD, MARY (see Mrs.)—Entered into rest on Thursday, Jan. 1, 1931, at 7 p.m., died at 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, dear daughter of Melva, dear son, brother, brother-in-law and uncle in law.

Services will be held at residence, 7425 Augustus Avenue, until 9 a.m., Monday, followed by interment at Forest Park Cemetery, 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, our love to New Bethlehem Cemetery.

WEINER, NEVIN—Born in California, son of Sam and Anna Weiner, and the late James Weiner, died at 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, Jan. 5, 1931, at 10 a.m., died at 1000 North Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, our love to New Bethlehem Cemetery.

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# RAIL SHARES LEAD UP TURN IN WEEK-END STOCK TRADE

Session Is Fairly Active—  
Pivotal Issues in Market  
Gain Only Moderately,  
but Some Volatile Securi-  
ties Advance Sharply.

By the Associated Press.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 3.**—The stock market finished the week still under the influence of New Year's cheer note.

Share prices were helped by the prompt submission of the four-party Eastern railway consolidation plan to the Interstate Commerce Commission, by the improved tone in commodities, and by the pick up in activity reported at automobile and steel plants.

Pivotal shares gained only moderately, few gains exceeding a point or two, but some of the volatile issues rushed up sharply, and trading was fairly active, the turning for the short session, averaging 1,500,000 shares. Last-minute selling, such as frequently appears at the end of the week, was lacking, and final prices were around the day's best.

**P. & W. Virginia Up 15 Points.**

In the rails, Erie gained 15 points, and 3, and Baltimore & Ohio, 2. Pittsburgh & West Virginia, which is to be controlled by the four systems jointly, shot up 15 points. The market in that issue, however, is thin. Lackawanna, which is located to the New York Central, gained 2 points. Several Western and Southern rails were also strong. St. Louis, Southwestern shot up nearly 6 points, and Illinois Central, Great Northern and Atlantic Coast Line gained 2 or more.

Such issues as U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Union Carbide, Texas Corporation, Standards of New York and New Jersey, International Telephone, National Biscuit, Montgomery Ward, Paramount and Warner Bros. gained a point or more. Issues up to 2 included Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Republic Steel preferred, Johns Manville, and Stone & Webster. Western Union gained 5 points.

The vigor of the advance is ascribed in part to its technical nature. There has probably been some long-standing short position in which profit-taking was deferred until the turn of the year, for tax reasons.

The week-end trade and business reviews were generally of a cheerful tenor, of a character to help stocks. With freight car loadings, building contracts, electric power production, steel production and bank clearings showing somewhat less than the expected seasonal slump, resistance to depression seemed to be developing, although the fact that the year-end was approached from an abnormally low level may have been a factor in limiting the annual decline.

**Better Tone to Commodities.**

Expectations that the turn of the year would bring improvement in steel mill operations seem to be bearing fruit. After reaching its lowest level during the Christmas week, ingot production in the Youngstown area are expected to increase next week for the second successive week. Schedules indicate aggregate production in that area will move up from 37 to 39 per cent of capacity, according to an estimate.

The better tone in the commodity markets was also encouraging. The cotton market, in particular, maintained the firmer tone recently apparent. In the dried goods markets, it is reported that fairly satisfactory holiday sales have resulted in bringing orders for replenishment of stocks. In that distributing channels low inventories and restricted production are impairing a firm underwriting to fabric prices.

The motor industry is stepping up operations this week, with resumption of activity at the Ford plants, and the recalling of more workers by some of the General Motors divisions.

## BRADSTREET'S REVIEW

By the Associated Press.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Bradstreet's today says: "Business was at about the quietest point of the year this week, with wholesale jobbing and industrial lines largely engaged in inventorying, while retailers were preparing for year-end sales, some of which, put on after Christmas, served to keep the final distributive branch of trade the most active of all."**

"About the best, certainly the most cheering, news of the week was that given out late on Dec. 29 by the President, announcing the virtual agreement by the four truck lines on a scheme of consolidation into four big systems which has been under discussion since 1920. This news was rightly enough construed as very encouraging and induced a sharp rally in the stock market, sympathized in by grain and by cotton, which latter rose to 10 cents again. Copper market sentiment also appeared more confident, with a stiffening of prices for export."

"Weekly bank clearings, \$8,027,203,000, a decrease of 26.6 per cent from last year."

# TODAY'S NEW YORK STOCK MARKET (COMPLETE)

SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

**SHARES SOLD**  
Total sales today on the  
New York Stock Exchange amounted to \$1,725,722, up  
from \$1,675,722 last year and 18,855,000 two years ago.

Total sales on the exchange were 2,070,140 shares, compared with

2,031,730 last year and 18,855,000 two years ago.

Stocks sold totalled \$1,725,722 last year and 18,855,000 two years ago.

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## ST. LOUIS MARKET

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 3.—Total sales today amounted to 725 shares, compared with 298 shares yesterday.

Following is a complete list of securities traded in, giving sales, high, low, close and net changes. The closing bid and asked prices are also given:

**Stocks and Bonds Dividends in Dollars**

**Bid. High. Low. Close. Net Change. Close Bid Asked**

Brown Shoe pf 11/8 118 118 118 118 118 118

Globe-Demers pf 7 120 35 35 115 115 115

International 3 116 48 48 48 48 48

Mercantile-Commerce 15 115 27 27 100 100 100

Missouri Portland Cement 1 100 25 25 25 25 25

Nash Candy 1 pf 7 100 100 100 100 100 100

Rice-Site 1 50 38 38 38 38 38

St. Louis Public Service 1 100 100 100 100 100 100

Southwestern Bell Tel 100 100 100 100 100 100

Wagner Electric 2b 188 17 17 17 17 17

**Closing Bid and Asked Quotations on Day's Inactive Stocks.**

**BID ASKED SECURITY**

Boatmen's Nat Bank 8 184 184

Independent Pack com 1 3 1 4

Franklin-Am. Trust Co. 12 200 200

Johansen Bros. Sh. 150 150

Jefferson Bank & Tr. 12 12

Johns-Bailey Equipment 1 33 33

Krause Gas Light 5 96 96

Laclede Steel Co. 20 20

United States Ind. 1 150 150

xKohler pf. 34 34

Kuiper Corp. 1 1 1

LaSalle Nat Bank 12 12

Levi-Melito Sea Food 45 45

Metello Sea Food 50 50

National Candy com 175 175

National Bearing 50 50

Pedigo-Lewis 1 1 1

Polymer Corp. 1 23 23

Boatmen's Nat Bank 8 184 184

Independent Pack com 1 3 1 4

Franklin-Am. Trust Co. 12 200 200

Johansen Bros. Sh. 150 150

Jefferson Bank & Tr. 12 12

Johns-Bailey Equipment 1 33 33

Krause Gas Light 5 96 96

Laclede Steel Co. 20 20

United States Ind. 1 150 150

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Kuiper Corp. 1 1 1

LaSalle Nat Bank 12 12

Levi-Melito Sea Food 45 45

Metello Sea Food 50 50

National Candy com 175 175

National Bearing 50 50

Pedigo-Lewis 1 1 1

Polymer Corp. 1 23 23

Boatmen's Nat Bank 8 184 184

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**A. A. LADD WINS FIRST COUNTY J. P. SUIT**

Police Judge Held Entitled to Central Township Magistracy Also.

Police Judge Atticus A. Ladd of University City was declared to be entitled to a certificate of election also as Justice of the Peace in Central Township for University City in a decision made yesterday by Circuit Judge Mulloy at Clayton. The decision was welcomed by St. Louis County officials who face the possibility of a decrease in pay.

Judge Mulloy in directing the Board of Election Commissioners to issue a certificate of election, held that Ladd's election Nov. 4 was prior to the change in status of St. Louis County and Central Township which resulted when the population was officially announced by the Census Bureau Nov. 12. Since he was elected before the official publication of population figures, it is entitled to serve his full term, the decision holds.

In Missouri counties having townships of less than 100,000 population, a Justice of the Peace may be elected for certain towns in addition to two Justices of the Peace at large. St. Louis County has been electing six town magistrates.

When it became apparent from census statistics that Central Township would exceed the 100,000 population and that a section relating to larger counties and providing for four Justices of the Peace at large would be applicable, the Board of Election Commissioners placed the names of the two Republican nominees, Justices Weremeyer and Stecker, on the general election ballot and in addition included the names of Arthur D. Willecken and Leslie T. Lewis, defeated in the primary but later named as candidates by the Republican Central Committee when the question of population arose.

Ladd and the others elected town Justices of the Peace, filed suit. The others are Martin J. Rasmussen of Clayton, Charles Altenborn of Maplewood and Joseph A. LaSonde of Richmond Heights. Robert F. Oldham of Brentwood and Henry W. Ruhe of Webster Groves, also elected, did not ask for a mandamus. The Ladd case is the first to be heard. The other petitions are pending in the Circuit Court.

Lewis and Willecken have established offices and probably will resist efforts to remove them since the Election Board gave them certificates of election.

County officers feel that the decision indicates that they will be able to defeat any efforts to reduce their salaries. Pay for officials in counties of more than 150,000 is less than that in counties of its former class. The census showed population of 211,000. They contend that their position is the same as Ladd's—that they were elected before a change in status of the county and under statutes also fixing their pay.

**76.6 PCT. OF CITY TAX LEVY OF \$35,856,188 IS PAID**

Most of Remainder, Which Is Now Delinquent, Likely to Be Collected in Few Months.

Non-delinquent tax payments in St. Louis for 1930 amounted to \$27,498,761.18, or 76.6 per cent of the levy of \$35,856,188.69. Had the Public Service Co. paid the full amount of its bill instead of withholding a balance of \$94,602.51 in connection with a controversy over the assessment, the total would have been 77.7 per cent of the levy.

Receipts at the end of 1929 were \$27,589,977.60, or 79.7 per cent of the levy. Delinquent taxes sometimes run for years but usually most of them are paid within a few months. The penalty after Dec. 31 is 1 per cent a month, plus a 2 per cent commission after April 1.

**JAZZ BAND HALTS RUN ON NATIONAL BANK IN CHICAGO**

Officers Entertain Crowd After Informing Customers They Can Have Money.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Bank notes came to the rescue of bank notes yesterday and prevented a run that seemed in prospect on the Albany Park National Bank & Trust Co.

Mob psychology starts runs, the bankers figured, so psychology ought to stop them. When a neighboring National Bank closed yesterday morning, the Albany Bank officers waited a time preparing for a threatened run. While depositors were collecting at the door, they put up a sign, "You can have your money any time you want it," brought in \$2,000,000 cash from downtown banks and assured depositors the bank was sound.

Then they hired a jazz band to play and the crowd made a party of it.

**REPORTED LUSITANIA NOTE FOUND OFF GERMAN COAST**

Message in Bottle Signed With Names of 10 Supposed Passengers on Torpedoed Liner.

By the Associated Press.

HAMBURG, Jan. 3.—A bottle containing a message purporting to have been written by passengers of the torpedoed liner Lusitania when it was sinking 15 years ago, has been washed ashore on the island of Longeness, off the coast of Schleswig.

The message is signed with the names of 10 supposed passengers and says "the vessel will sink within 10 minutes." The bottle and its message have been sent to the headquarters of the Cuhard Line, for investigation.

**HJALMAR BERGMAN, POET, DIES**

One of Best Known of Modern Swedish Writers.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Hjalmar Bergman, Swedish poet, died here yesterday. He was 47 years old.

Bergman was one of the best known of modern Swedish writers. His plays were produced in the Scandinavian countries and in Germany, and he also wrote for motion pictures.

To Read Ghetto of Tunis.

TUNIS, North Africa, Jan. 3.—The Tunisian municipality has decided to raze the entire Ghetto and rebuild the old Jewish quarter called the "Hara," famed for its synagogues. Prior to 1857 the Jews of Tunis could live nowhere but in the "Hara."

Two employees of the State Roads Commission discovered the wallet as they crossed a bridge. The bank cashier identified the cash and bonds and said they represented about half what was stolen.

**NEGO BINDS WOMAN, ROBS STORE OF \$103**

Manager of Dress Shop Fries Self After Three-Hour Struggle.

By the Associated Press.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3.—Preliminary figures for U. S. and Canada put production at 3,505,000 units.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—Preliminary figures on the automobile industry for 1930, as compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce place the year's production of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada at \$6,65,000 units, having a total wholesale value of \$2,159,000.

Parts and accessories for replacement and service equipment produced in 1930 had a wholesale value of \$527,800,000, while tires produced for replacement were valued, wholesale, at \$429,000,000, or a combined total wholesale valuation on motor vehicles, accessories, service equipment and replacement of parts and tires of \$3,118,400,000. A year ago the total covering the same output aggregated \$5,142,315,542.

A falling off in export trade amounting to 44 per cent is shown in the analysis. The number of American motor vehicles sold outside the United States is placed at 561,000 units, compared with 997,111 vehicles a year ago. Only 625 vehicles were imported during the year. The exported vehicles, parts and tires were valued at \$344,700,000.

The chamber's figures place the world registration of automobiles at 35,518,000, of which 26,718,000 are listed in the United States. It estimates that taxation of automobiles in 1930 yielded \$1,010,000,000, but gives the aggregate expenditure on highways and streets at \$2,200,000.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1931

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

**REPORTS CONFLICT ON ARREST IN LINGLE MURDER CASE**

Chicago Investigator Denies It, Daily News Says St. Louis Gangster Is in Custody.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The story yesterday that authorities were holding a suspect in the murder of Alfred J. Lingle, Chicago Tribune reporter, was followed today by conflicting reports.

"The story isn't true," said Patrick Roche, chief investigator for State's Attorney Swanson. Swanson himself said, "A lot of people are making guesses."

Nevertheless, reports were widespread that there had been an arrest. The Daily News said the suspect's name was Leo Loeffler, re-

puted to be a St. Louis man although no man of that name is known to St. Louis police.

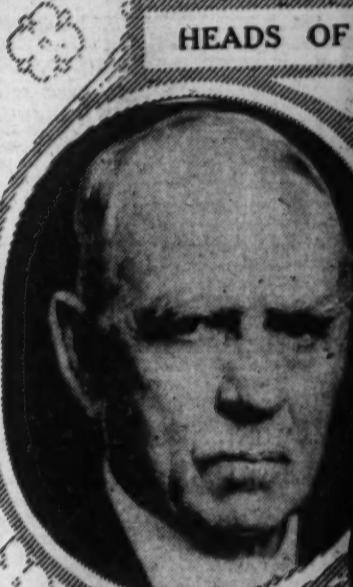
CAPONE'S SCAR NOT FROM GANGSTER'S Previous Statement Futes Widely Circulated Story

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The story had been widely circulated recently that "Scarface Al" Capone was made by a sharpshooter in the war as he rushed to head of his company.

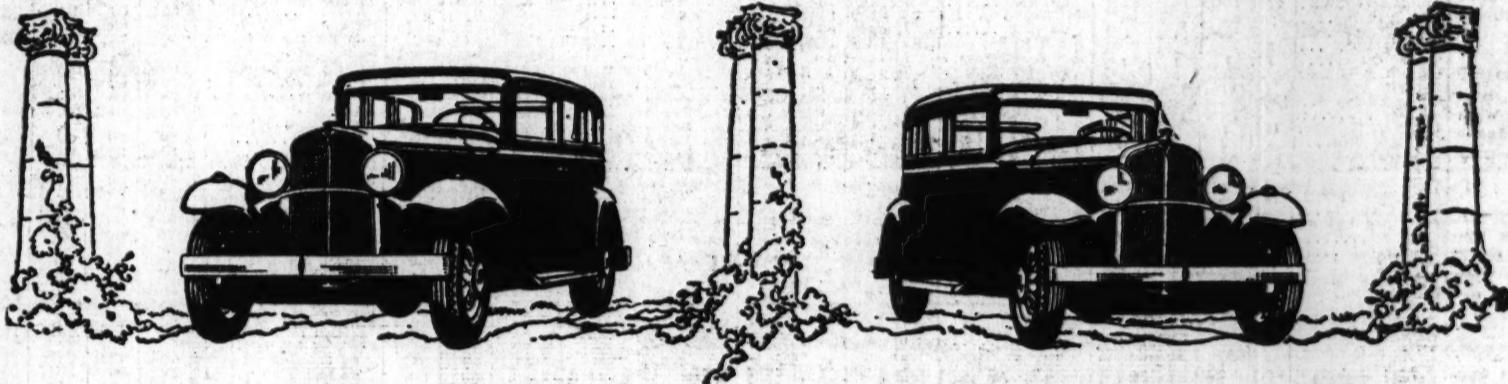
But from musty records a gangster's own statement refutes the story. The record states that Capone as saying he was recruited for the draft in Brooklyn and called for service a short time before the armistice was signed. The call was canceled and he never served in the army.

**Popular Comics News Photographs**

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1931.

**NOTABLE AMERICAN****MAKING NEW FRIENDS AND KEEPING THE OLD****The Oakland Motor Car Company introduces****TWO FINE CARS**

with new beauty-new performance-new low prices

**OAKLAND**

**\$1018 IN ST. LOUIS**

DELIVERED For the 2-door sedan, equipped and delivered. \$1018 coupe; \$1118, 4-door sedan; \$1178, custom sedan; \$1098, sport coupe; \$1118 convertible coupe. These cars are fully equipped—*even front and rear bumpers, extra tire, tube, spring covers, heat indicator, electric clock, tire cover, and cigar lighter, are included.*

**PONTIAC**

**\$783 IN ST. LOUIS**

DELIVERED coupe; \$853, 4-door sedan; \$893, custom sedan; \$823, sport coupe; \$853 convertible coupe. These cars are fully equipped—*even front and rear bumpers, extra tire, tube, spring covers, heat indicator, electric clock, tire cover, and cigar lighter, are included.*

Style and dependability characterize these two fine cars. You note the modern mode, the richness of finish and the most careful attention to details in these achievements by Oakland, Fisher and General Motors.

New beauty is created by long, low lines extending from the handsome "V" radiator and in-built chromium screen to the massive single-bar bumper at the rear. New comfort and riding ease are attained by balanced design, by luxurious interiors upholstered in whipcord and mohair, and by rubber cushioning

at more than 40 chassis points. And with this beauty and luxury comes a performance satisfying to the most exacting motorist. Throughout—in appearance, in performance, in quality, in value—these new Oakland and Pontiac cars reflect a uniform and intrinsic excellence. They are two fine cars.

**OAKLAND'S 85 h. p. V-Eight motor, inherently smooth and quiet, delivers brilliant, rugged power.**

**SYNCRO-MESH**—New Syncro-Mesh transmission makes shifting easy at any speed, up or down.

**BODIES BY FISHER**—Styled by Fisher, each of the six Oakland body types is distinguished by its smart appearance, generous comfort and its rich, attractive interior with mohair and whipcord upholstery.

**R. B. REAR AXLE**—New, sturdy rear axle; reinforced construction; ball and roller bearings. Oil sealed in and dust sealed out.

**5-BAR FRAME**—New, heavy frame, with five cross-members, makes firm, rigid foundation for the body.

**RUBBER CUSHIONING**—At more than 40 points throughout the chassis, new rubber cushioning eases riding and deadens noise.

**Six Fisher Body Types**

**Mohair and Whipcord Upholstery**

**Narrow Windshield Posts**

**In-built Radiator Screen**

**One-piece Fenders**

**Heavy Single-bar Bumpers**

**Five Wire Wheels**

**Lovejoy Shock Absorbers**

**Fender Indicator Lamps**

**One-handle Hood Lifts**

**Cross-flow Radiator**

**Electroplated Pistons**

**PONTIAC'S big 60 h. p. motor is economical, yet powerful, with quick, smooth acceleration.**

**LONG WHEELBASE**—Wheelbase is lengthened, permitting large, spacious bodies, added ease and comfort.

**BODIES BY FISHER**—Six body types with Fisher beauty and craftsmanship. Mohair and whipcord upholstery; non-glare windshield; deep, luxurious cushions; adjustable driver's seat; sizable, livable interiors.

**LARGE BRAKES**—New mechanical, four-wheel brakes are one-fifth larger, easy and sure to operate.

**INLOX-FLOATED**—New Inox rubber spring shackle bushings reduce road shocks and eliminate twelve lubrication points.

**WEATHERTIGHT COWL**—Cowl and narrow windshield posts are formed in one unit, making strong, tight construction.

**MISSISS**

Popular Comics  
News Photographs

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1931.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Fiction—Radio News  
and Features of  
Popular Interest

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1931. PAGE 15

## NOTABLE AMERICANS AT CONVENTION OF SCIENTISTS



Executive committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Cleveland meeting. Left to right, seated, Dr. Thomas H. Morgan, the new president, Dr. Robert Millikan, retiring president and J. M. Cattell, chairman. Standing, Burton C. Livingston, Henry B. Ward and Dr. D. T. Curtis.

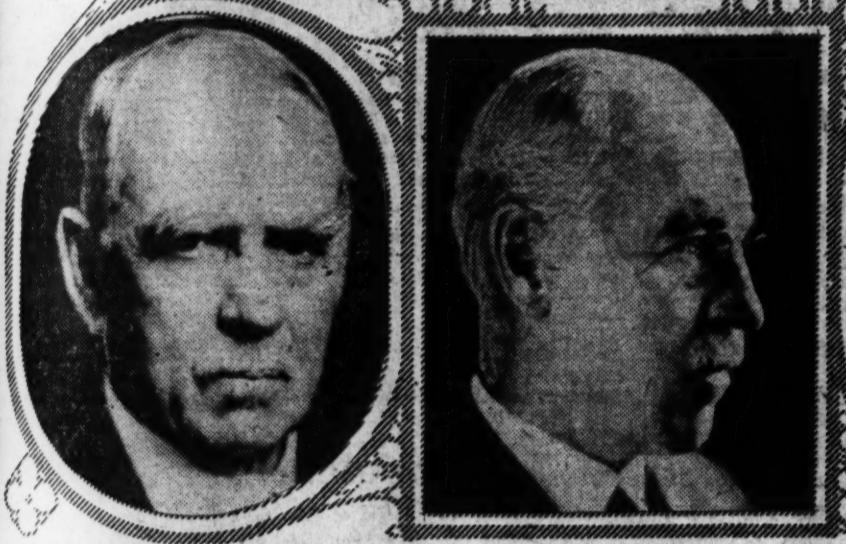


Prof. C. E. McClung, biologist of the University of Pennsylvania, viewing through microscope an "autosynthetic cell" created by Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland. Some of the cells are also shown, tremendously enlarged.



Adolphus Busch Orthwein, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy J. Orthwein, photographed with his mother after release by Negro who abducted him on New Year's Eve.

## HEADS OF ROADS IN HUGE CONSOLIDATION PLAN



P. E. Crowley, New York Central.

W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Willard, B. & O.



M. J. Van Sweringen, Nickel Plate.

J. J. Bernet, Chesapeake & Ohio.

O. P. Van Sweringen, Nickel Plate.

## OLD SHOW BOAT DOOMED TO THE FLAMES



After being stripped of everything of value, this abandoned river craft now at Mound City, Ill., will be destroyed by fire to end half a century of travel up and down the Mississippi with troupe of entertainers.

## HEAD OF NEW PARTY

O. J. Sorlie of Buxton, N. D., president of the Progressive Republican Party organized at Jamestown, N. D. Christmas week.

## AND NOW A TRIAL DIVORCE

Mrs. Beatrice Clough Bachman of New York City, who has agreed with her husband to a temporary separation to determine whether it will be made permanent by the courts.



## AS SEEN FROM AN AIRPLANE



University of Illinois Medical School advertised for a patient with genuine migraine (nervous or sick-headache of continuous pressure) and promptly got a response. The patient will be studied for three months.



## OFF ON PERILOUS EXPEDITION

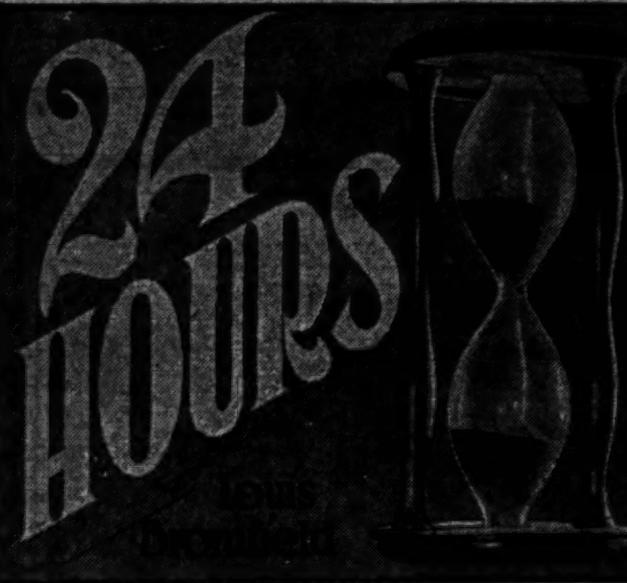
Miss Jill Gosley-Baird of London, who is one of the organizers, with Dr. Irvin Baird, of party to penetrate remote parts of the Himalaya Mountains in search of reputed cave dwellers.



## VETERAN STAGE STAR ILL

Louis Mann, now 65 years old, now in New York hospital.

The new Empire State Building, New York City, with its steel mooring mast for dirigibles nearing completion.



# First Straw Hats From Paris

A smart black satin toque, with a black straw crown, which is among the advance showings.



A charming black and white straw toque from the French capital, the latest for spring.

This large black hat, with a white straw brim, is trimmed with bands of black satin ribbon.

## CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE.

MELBOURN lunched with the Elsmores in their sitting room with windows which gave out on the long canyon of Madison avenue, and Melbourne, sitting opposite Nancy Elsmore, watched her with a kind of fascination, thinking how pretty she was, but disturbed, too, by an uneasiness which tormented him because he could not define it at once and so put it at rest.

They talked of the voyage and the weather but most of all the city, which appeared now to frightened Lady Elsmore. And then over the salad, Melbourne knew what it was that disturbed him. He was sitting opposite an old lady who appeared to have no age at all, and she had a face very pretty, to be sure, which seemed quite empty when it should have been changing and animated.

It was grotesque and its grotesqueness had him causing him to steal glances at her when she was unaware that he was watching her. Her face by every abstract test was a younger face than Fanny's with its worried, discontented expression, yet it was old and tired in a strange, inexplicable way. It was in the eyes, he decided at last, that age betrayed itself.

**A**KNOCK at the door interrupted all the train of reflection which he carried on behind the curtain of polite and banal conversation, and at Sir John's "Come in" man entered carrying a silver tray with a note on it. As soon as he saw the note he knew what it was.

He recognized the steel grey envelope, large and square in shape, and a moment later he recognized the sprawling, emotional handwriting of Fanny, and he thought angrily, "She's run me down even here," and began to see that this might be the beginning of a long series of annoyances and scenes.

The man explained that he hadn't known Mr. Melbourne was lunching upstairs and that he had been waiting for him in the lobby. Melbourne tipped him and laid his envelope beside his plate, aware at the same time that Lady Elsmore was reading the address written in the wobbly emotional handwriting and the word "Urgent" underscored so hysterically that the line of the pen had exploded suddenly in a blot.

He had meant not to open it until he was alone, but the word "urgent" made him suddenly respect that, perhaps, after all, she was not writing to him to get him back, but because she had discovered what had happened to Jim and did not know what to do.

**A**BRUPTLY he changed his course, and said, "Do you mind if I open it?"

They did not mind, but to his annoyance they sat quite still, as people do when someone is speaking over the telephone in a crowded room, and he felt violently self-conscious, as if they were able to divine by some process of telepathy what was written on the steel gray paper.

He read it through and knew at once that his guess had been right. And he saw that there was no escape now from seeing her again and talking to her; but he understood that the woman who had written this note was a new Fanny whom he did not know, a Fanny chastened and willing to sacrifice her pride.

Only once, really, did the old Fanny betray herself. It was when she wrote, "I don't know what I'll do. I might do anything." That was the old Fanny trying vainly to awe him by threats and scenes.

He thrust the note into his pocket and said, "May I use your telephone?" and then suddenly flushed and added, "The one in the bedroom?" for the sake of conversation. He saw the gleam of wild curiosity in Nancy Elsmore's eyes and then left them, closing the door behind him as he went into the bedroom.

It was Fanny herself who answered him and he knew then that she had been sitting by the telephone waiting for him to call.

He said quietly, "This is David."

"You got my note?"

"Yes."

"When can I see you?"

"That depends. It is important."

"I should think my note made that clear."

And he was aware with pleasure that there was a sudden tightening and irritation in the voice. He felt an impulse to laugh at the tone of it. He imagined her sitting at her dressing-table, poised dramatically, enjoying even a situation as horrible as this one.

"I'm sorry, Fanny, but I've had notes like that before from you."

"Well, it hasn't got anything to do with me or you. It hasn't got anything to do with anything between us."

"You're sure?" He thought. "She has got to humiliate herself this once. It will do her good."

"I'm sure." He knew then that she was losing her temper and in the next moment he heard her saying, "If you think I'd humiliate her."

## Comfort for Baby.

Baby's crib will be a great deal more comfortable if the rubber sheeting is pulled taut and either pinned to the underside of the mattress or fastened with large snaps. Then make the bed and no matter how much baby wriggles that uncomfortable pad will stay smooth under him.

## BETTY -- By FAITH BALDWIN

### CHAPTER FIVE.

**B**EATTY, black-haired Betty Stevenson meets young Bob Stevenson and they fall in love. Bob is a mechanic and lives with his invalid mother. Betty earns most of the living for her family by working for an author's agency in New York City. Her father is dead. Mrs. Warren is motherly, but impractical, and Betty has three sisters—Helen, the 16-year-old beauty of the family; Gladys, the artistic dreamer, and Virginia, her married sister, who has a little boy, Junior, and a husband, Jim, who was gassed in the war. Virginia is terribly despondent about her husband's health and their poverty. When she learns that Betty knows the wealthy author, Anson Lorrimer, and does his typing, Virginia urges her to try to attract him and tells her it is her duty to marry for money. But Betty is indifferent to Lorrimer's admiration. Bob asks her to marry him and she accepts. They plan to live with Betty's family and to have her continue working so as to help support them. Bob's mother is to go to live with her sister.

He heard the receiver click at the other end of the wire and felt himself embarrassed, not because he was sorry for Fanny, but because he had permitted himself to become so childish and small.

This kind of thing, he told himself, was beneath his dignity and he ought not to waste upon it the time and the energy which is required. It seemed to him that he had yielded despite himself to some perverse and spiteful instinct. But at the same time he saw that everything concerned with love came back again in the end to the same thing. It made fools of men, whether it was the greatest passion or love in the noblest sense.

The very act of love was a ridiculous and undignified affair which considered in cold blood and with detachment could only be absurd and grotesque. Some men became practically silly and said and did the most idiotic things and no man in his right mind could possibly do.

Glady's coming in that afternoon from a drawing lesson, searched the house for her mother, finally finding her in the room off the nursery room, sitting on the dusty floor, the shawl in her lap.

"Mother! For heaven's sake!"

Mrs. Warren was stiffly, the shawl draped over her arm. Gladys took the trailing fringe in her hands, examining over the warmth of color, the weaving of pattern, the heavy softness of the material.

"It was my mother's wedding shawl," explained Mrs. Warren, brokenly. "You never knew your grandmother, Gladys. She died right after Virginia was born. I was the youngest of five children, 10 years younger than the brother next to me . . . and the only one left now," she mused somberly.

"How well I remember this shawl. Mother wore it to church every Sunday—and a little bonnet."

"I'd like to paint her—in the shawl," she said aloud.

Mrs. Warren took the shawl upstairs with her at Gladys' urgent pleading.

"It's a crime to shut it away like that, mother," she said.

"But mother . . ."

"We can take care of it. And anyway what good is it to anyone packed away in an old trunk. Do take it to your room and put it across your bed—it's such a lovely glowing thing."

"We could cut it up and have handbags made or something," said Mrs. Warren dubiously. "Mrs. Hunter across the street has a great big one, the clasp is gold inlaid with stones. It's good looking."

"No—for mercy's sake, leave it as it is!" expostulated her horrified child.

**H**ELLEN coming in, surveyed the shawl with laughing and very modern eyes.

"Quite a big bandana!" was her irreverent comment. "Is it a part of Betty's trousseau?"

She asked Betty the same question later and Betty laughed happily. But the word "trousseau" aroused sorrowful echoes in her. She did want pretty things so badly! Not for herself, but to delight Bob's brown eyes. And she simply couldn't afford them. However, she had, thank goodness, a hope chest. Her mother, during one of her rare provident moments, had insisted that each girl possess a box of her own, and now and then she would roll out a towel or a handkerchief or monogram some sheets and pillow cases for it. Girls had always had hope chest in her day.

Betty was not very full but it did contain a few pieces of lovely lingerie and lace. Now and then she had had what she called a brain storm and bought herself something special when she had happened to have the money—it

### SYNOPSIS.

**P**RETTY, black-haired Betty Stevenson meets young Bob Stevenson and they fall in love. Bob is a mechanic and lives with his invalid mother. Betty earns most of the living for her family by working for an author's agency in New York City. Her father is dead. Mrs. Warren is motherly, but impractical, and Betty has three sisters—Helen, the 16-year-old beauty of the family; Gladys, the artistic dreamer, and Virginia, her married sister, who has a little boy, Junior, and a husband, Jim, who was gassed in the war. Virginia is terribly despondent about her husband's health and their poverty. When she learns that Betty knows the wealthy author, Anson Lorrimer, and does his typing, Virginia urges her to try to attract him and tells her it is her duty to marry for money. But Betty is indifferent to Lorrimer's admiration. Bob asks her to marry him and she accepts. They plan to live with Betty's family and to have her continue working so as to help support them. Bob's mother is to go to live with her sister.

"They can wait," replied Betty complaisant when they stick to each other, so sick at heart that she thought she must scream or faint.

**V**IRGINIA, broke down, sobbing. But even in her grief and lead, her feet seemed weighted with anxiety she remembered that she was almost mentally blank. Unhappy for Vee, for Jim—unhappy for herself and for Bob. They couldn't manage any other way. Out of the question with all this added expense to contemplate a separate household. They would have to wait. That was all.

She dragged herself to the house and went in to tell her mother. Mrs. Warren wept and exclaimed: "But—you—Betty and Bob?"

Betty repeated her patient formula.

"We will have to wait. You comes first."

After that she had to tell the girls. Gladys was sweet and sympathetic and for once aroused her to tell her of her romantic dreams and glad that she had waited.

Yet in spite of dreams and happy hours spent in planning, everything was not rosy at the Warrens. Virginia's reports of Jim were daily becoming more serious. He had left his position altogether, the doctor looked grave and shook his wise old head and talked of a consultation.

Consultations are expensive. Lives, it seems, are cheap, never cheaper than in this reckless day and age.

**H**EALTH and occupation affect each other. So do occupation and physical disabilities. The butcher, baker or candlestick maker—each has his peculiar group of physical disabilities.

This has been known in a general way for many centuries. Occupational diseases were described by the ancient medical writers, and have been, particularly in recent decades, the theme of numerous medical contributions.

A more refined and extensive study of this general subject was recently completed by the research division of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

This study concerns itself not with occupational diseases but with the prevalence of physical defects and disabilities in different occupational groups. One hundred thousand adult white and native-born men between the ages of 20 and 60 years.

The strange doctor, the family doctor, Virginia and Betty finally met in the little living room. The walls were so thin they could hear the sick man's dreadful breathing.

"There is only one chance for him," said the consultant, "and that is to go to the Government Hospital for lung cases . . . out West. He will be under no expense there and it is one of the finest institutions of the kind in the world. He will have every care all according to the latest scientific findings. It's a wonderful place. I have been there. I know the right men and can arrange it all for him."

They had a long talk and after the doctors had gone, seeming somehow almost indecent in their virility and health, Betty and Virginia looked at each other in helpless, hopeless silence.

"I think," said Virginia, "that difficulty" that the Government makes some provision for the family—I just couldn't ask: Dr. Blair was doing so much. I know that Juniper and I can't go out with him. Betty, Betty, what shall we do?"

There was only one answer to be made and Betty made it. "You'll come home with Juniper." she spoke up bravely. "And live there. In the spare room . . . I'll help all I can. Perhaps, as you won't have Jim to look after, you'll be able to find some sort of congenital work after you are more rested."

"But Betty—your plans?"

Vanilla Cornstarch  
Mrs. 1/4 cup cornstarch with 1/2 cup cold water. Add 1/2 cup sugar, a pinch salt and four cups milk. Cook slowly, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Remove from fire and add one tea-spoon vanilla and the stiffly whipped whites of three eggs. Mix well, chill and serve with sweet cream or a chocolate sauce.

"But—perhaps we could manage a very small little place—I've been promised a raise next year."

"No—I must do all I can for Virginia as well as for the others. Gladys will take a part time place somewhere but even than the extra expenses . . . Jim will need things that we will have to supply. There's the fare out. I suppose that will be arranged for, I don't really know. A happy marriage can't be built on the unhappiness of others. We just must wait. Don't look like that darling. It is all so unhappy—and we can't help it."

His mind was slower than hers. He turned the problem over and over: argued from every conceivable standpoint. But he was forced to the same conclusion.

"Well," he said heavily, "suppose there's nothing for us to do but grin and bear it. It seems damned unfair somehow."

"I know,"

"Mother," he said after a time, "I'll go out West just the same. I'll give up the flat and take a cheap room somewhere . . . we'll save. I'll save every cent."

"Dear Bob."

"Bob," he urged, panic-stricken suddenly, "you'll wait for me surely, you won't grow tired of waiting?"

"Bob—when I love you so much!"

"Oh, I know. I don't doubt you, dearest, but it all seems so upside down—unnecessary," he muttered futility.

She went up to her room that night, bruised from the clasp of his arms, his hot, despairing kisses. Oh, to have had their happiness so nearly within their mutual grasp and then to have lost it.

At 25 the young Russian won the motion picture academy award for the best directorial effort of the past year for "All Quiet on the Western Front." But that was merely one of the rewards incident to the attainment of his goal, which was to direct pictures.

In his native city of Odessa, a youngster, Milestone had obtained a position in the theater, and was more interested in drama than in the engineering profession for which he was studying.

In Germany, where he continued his engineering education, drama still fascinated him and the increasing importance of motion pictures intrigued him.

He came to America before the country entered the war, and pictures were still in his mind. "Shopping" for a branch of the service in which to enlist, he seized the opportunity to enter the photographic division of the signal corps because it would bring him into contact with motion picture veterans.

It served that purpose. After the war he came to Hollywood with an entree to the studios.

### Silver Heels for Slippers

**A** PAIR of black velvet evening slippers by a leading shoe designer at Paris has hand-made heels, made by a jeweler, and set with rhinestones.

The heels are hollow, of lace-like pattern and have a heel band a dime would cover, shaped like a clover.

### Cranberry Frappe

Cook one quart cranberries and two cups water for 10 minutes. Force through a sieve. Add two cups sugar and the juice of three lemons and freeze to a mush. Use equal parts of ice and salt for freezing. Serve with the main course of the Christmas dinner.

(Continued Monday.)

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## BEHIND THE SCREENS IN HOLLYWOOD

**HOLLYWOOD**, Dec. 21.—The once lowly "independents" companies are rising in more prominence and casting aside the unsavory memories of the now almost vanished "Poverty Row."

They are assembling names equal to the leading studios and employing "a man a movie director." They can produce talkies with as much production value as the larger studios, yet more cheaply because WILLIAM NAGY, their pictures do not have to be shot in the tremendous overhead expense of the major studios.

And with their rise, believes William Beaudine, directors may find a real outlet for their constructive efforts to make good pictures. Beaudine recently has joined the "independents" not only as director but also as associate producer, wherein, he says, lies the difference.

Working for larger companies solely as director through most of his 21 years with the screen, he found himself handicapped, he says, by the surplus fingers in every picture, and a lack of super vision, and general studio caterpillar to the box-office whims of the studio mind.

Beaudine recently got his first taste of real directorial freedom when he made a couple of comedies for Mack Sennett. Sennett gave him free rein, did not tell him what



